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REMARKS

Rejection under §102(a)

The Stimpson patent does not anticipate the claimed invention. For example, Stimpson does not disclose “structural members each of which has a lumen therethrough which is continuously enclosed thereby.” Compare, e.g., all the pending independent claims. The rod elements disclosed by Stimpson (e.g., Stimpson, Figs. 1A-C) are described, as the examiner states, as “porous rods” or “porous sheets” (e.g., Column 3, lines 40), and are repeatedly characterized as being formed from *porous* materials. See, e.g., Column 3, lines 48-56; Column 10, lines 16-57; Column 12, lines 13-14. The “hollow fiber membranes” referred to on Column 4, lines 1-3 are for the purpose of producing the porous materials. The terms “porous” (or “microporous”) is not defined in the Stimpson patent. Its ordinary and customary meaning, and its meaning in the Stimpson patent is thus, as set forth in the dictionary, e.g., “full of or having pores” or “admitting the passage of gas or liquid through pores or interstices,” where a pore is “a minute opening ...” or “a “space ...” See, The American Heritage College Dictionary, 3rd edition, 1997 (attached). The terms are not further defined in the Stimpson patent. Thus, clearly, a rod element made of a porous material does not have a “lumen therethrough which is *continuously* enclosed” by the structural member. To the contrary, it is comprised of material having discrete and *interrupted* spaces. For at least this reason, the cited patent does not disclose each and every element of the claims, and therefore the rejection should be withdrawn.

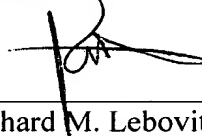
Rejection under §103

The Pinkel patent does not supplement the deficiency in Stimpson (see, above). As stated throughout (e.g., see its “Summary of the Invention”), Pinkel’s method involves attaching binding partners to only the *ends* of a sensor optical fiber. See, e.g., Column 3, lines 37-38; Column 4, lines 14-20; Column 5, lines 5-12. There is clearly no disclosure or suggestion of structural members (e.g., optical fibers), each of which has a lumen therethrough which is

continuously enclosed by the structural member. See, e.g., Pinkel patent, Column 7, lines 15-17. Moreover, the array members ("binding partners") disclosed in the Pinkel patent are attached only to the optical fiber ends, and are not "disposed within a separate lumen of a structural member." Indeed, such a coated or filled lumen does not even exist in Pinkel's fibers, nor could it exist because Pinkel requires a *solid end* for the attachment of the binding partners. See, e.g., Column 10, lines 13-18. Compare, e.g., all the pending independent claims. Thus, there is no suggestion in Pinkel to modify Stimpson, or vice-versa, to have arrived at the claimed invention. Consequently, the rejection should be withdrawn.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees associated with this response or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-3402.

Respectfully submitted,



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Attorney Docket No.: LAMILL-2

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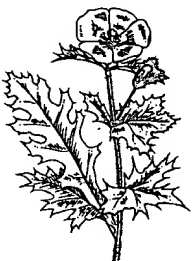
tion·ary



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
Boston • New York



pop art
Campbell's Soup, 1965,
by Andy Warhol.
Oil silk screened on canvas,
36 1/4 x 24". The Museum of
Modern Art, New York.
Philip Johnson Fund.



poppy
Prickly poppy
Argemone mexicana



porcupine
African porcupine
Hystrix cristata

pop³ (póp) *Informal.* — *adj.* 1. Of or for the general public; popular or popularized: *pop culture*. 2. Of, relating to, or specializing in popular music: *a pop singer*. 3. Of or suggestive of pop art: *a pop style*. — *n.* 1. Popular music. 2. Pop art.

POP *abbr.* Proof of purchase.

pop. *abbr.* 1. Popular. 2. Population.

pop art *n.* A form of art that depicts everyday life and employs techniques of commercial art and popular illustration.

pop corn (póp'körn') *n.* 1. a. A variety of corn, *Zea mays everta*, having hard kernels that burst to form white, irregularly shaped puffs when heated. b. The edible popped kernels of this variety of corn. 2. A small piece, as of polystyrene, used in quantity to protect items in shipping. [Contraction of *popped corn*.]

pope (póp) *n.* 1. Often Pope. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* The bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church on earth. 2. *Eastern Orthodox Ch.* The patriarch of Alexandria. 3. The Coptic patriarch of Alexandria. 4. A person considered to have unquestioned authority. [ME < OE *pāpa* < LLat. < Lat., father (title of bishops) < Gk. *pappas*. See *papa*.] **Pope, Alexander.** 1688–1744. English poet whose works include *The Dunciad* (1728).

Pope, John. 1822–92. Amer. Union general who was defeated at the Second Battle of Bull Run (1862).

pop·er·y (póp'pə-rē) *n.* *Offensive.* The doctrines, practices, and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

pope's nose (póp's) *n.* *Informal.* The tail of a cooked fowl.

pop-eyed (póp'id') *adj.* 1. Having bulging eyes. 2. Amazed; astonished: *pop-eyed with wonder*.

pop fly *n.* *Baseball.* A short high fly ball.

pop gun (póp'gún') *n.* A toy gun that makes a popping noise.

pop-in-jay (póp'in-jā') *n.* A vain talkative person. [ME, parrot < OFr. *papagai* < Sp. *papagayo* or OProv. *papagai*, both < Ar. *babgā*, *babagā* < Pers. *babbaghā*.]

pop·ish (póp'ish) *adj.* *Offensive.* Of or relating to the Roman Catholic Church. — **pop·ish·ly** *adv.* — **pop·ish·ness** *n.*

pop·lar (póp'lār) *n.* 1. a. Any of several fast-growing deciduous trees of the genus *Populus*, having unisexual flowers borne in catkins. b. The wood of these trees. 2. See tulip tree. [ME *popler* < OFr. *poplier* < *pouple* < Lat. *pōpulus*.]

Poplar Bluff (póp'lār) *n.* A city of SE MO near the AR border S of St. Louis. Pop. 16,996.

pop·lin (póp'lin) *n.* A ribbed fabric of silk, rayon, wool, or cotton, used in making clothing and upholstery. [Obsolete Fr. *papeline*, perh. < Prov. *papalino*, fem. of *papalin*, *papal* (so called because it was first made at the papal town of Avignon) < Med.Lat. *pāpālis* < LLat. *pāpa*, pope. See *pope*.]

pop·lit·e·al (póp'lit'ē-əl, póp'li-tē-əl) *adj.* Of or relating to the hollow part of the leg behind the knee joint. [< NLat. *popliteus* < Lat. *pōples*, *poplit*, ham of the knee.]

Popo·ca·tē·petl (póp'pə-kāt'ē-pēt'l, póp'pə-kā-tē-pēt'l) *n.* A volcano, 5,455.5 m (17,887 ft), of Mexico W of Puebla.

pop·o·ver (póp'ō-var) *n.* A very light hollow muffin made with eggs, milk, and flour.

pop·pa (pā'pə) *n.* Var. of *papa*.

pop·per (póp'pər) *n.* 1. One that pops. 2. A container or pan for making popcorn. 3. *Slang.* An ampoule of amyl nitrite or butyl nitrite used as a stimulant drug.

pop·pet (póp'pit) *n.* 1. A poppet valve. 2. *Naut.* a. A small wooden strip on a gunwale that forms or supports an oarlock. b. One of the beams of a launching cradle supporting a ship's hull. 3. *Chiefly British.* A darling. [ME *popet*, small child, doll, puppet. See *rurver*.]

poppet valve *n.* An intake or exhaust valve, operated by springs and cams, that opens and closes by axial motion.

pop·ple (póp'al) *intr.v.* -pled, -pling, -ples. To move in a tossing, bubbling, or rippling manner, as choppy water. — *n.* 1. Choppy water. 2. The motion or sound of boiling liquid. [ME *poplen*, prob. of MDu. orig.]

pop·ple² (póp'al) *n.* *Informal.* A poplar. [ME *popel* (perh. < OE *popul*) < Lat. *pōpulus*.]

pop·py (póp'ē) *n.* *pl.* -pies. 1. Any of numerous plants of the genus *Papaver*, having nodding buds with four crumpled petals, showy red, orange, or white flowers, a milky juice, and capsules that dehisce through terminal pores. 2. Any of several similar or related plants, such as the California poppy. 3. An extract from poppy seedpods, used in medicine and narcotics. 4. *Color.* A vivid red to reddish orange. [ME *popi* < OE *popig*, prob. alteration of VLat. **papāvum*, alteration of Lat. *papāver*.]

pop·py·cock (póp'ē-kōk') *n.* Senseless talk; nonsense. [Du. dial. *pappekak* < *pap*, *pap* (< MDu. *pappe*, perh. < Lat. *papa*, food) < *kak*, dung (< *kakken*, to defecate < MDu. *kacken* < Lat. *caecare*; see *kakka*.)]

Pop·si·cle (póp'si-kəl, -sīk'əl) *n.* A trademark used for a colored, flavored ice confection with one or two flat sticks for a handle.

pop-top (póp'tōp') *adj.* Having a tab that can be pulled up or off to make an opening in a container. — **pop·top·n** *n.*

pop·u·lace (póp'yū-lis) *n.* 1. The general public; the masses. 2. A population. [Fr. < Ital. *popolaccio*, rabble < *popolo*, the people < Lat. *populus*. See *POPULAR*.]

pop·u·lar (póp'yū-lār) *adj.* 1. Widely liked or appreciated. 2. Liked by acquaintances; sought after for company. 3. Of, representing, or carried on by the people at large. 4. Fit for, adapted to, or reflecting the taste of the people at large. 5. Accepted by or prevalent among the people in general. 6. Suited to or within the means of ordinary people. 7. Originating among the people: *popular legend*. [ME *populer* < OFr. *populaire* < Lat. *populāris*, of the people < *populus*, the people of Etruscan orig.] — **pop·u·lar·ly** *adv.*

popular front *n.* A political coalition of leftist parties against fascism, such as that in European countries during the 1930s.

pop·u·lar·i·ty (póp'yū-lār'i-tē) *n.* The quality or state of being popular, esp. of being widely admired or sought after.

pop·u·lar·ize (póp'yū-lār-iz) *tr.v.* -ized, -izing, -izes. 1. To make popular: *popularized the hairstyle*. 2. To present in a widely understandable or acceptable form. — **pop·u·lar·i·za·tion** (-lār-zā'shən) *n.* — **pop·u·lar·iz·er** *n.*

pop·u·late (póp'yū-lāt') *tr.v.* -lated, -lating, -lates. 1. To supply with inhabitants, as by colonization; people. 2. To live in; inhabit: *creatures that populate the ocean*. [Med.Lat. *populāre*, *populāt* < Lat. *populus*, the people. See *POPULUS*.]

pop·u·la·tion (póp'yū-lā'shən) *n.* 1. a. All of the people inhabiting a specified area. b. The total number of such people. 2. The total number of inhabitants constituting a particular race, class, or group in a specified area. 3. The act or process of furnishing with inhabitants. 4. *Ecol.* All the organisms that constitute a specific group or occur in a specified habitat.

Statistics. The set of individuals, items, or data from which a statistical sample is taken.

population explosion *n.* The geometric expansion of a biological population, esp. the unchecked growth in human population resulting from a decrease in infant mortality and an increase in longevity.

pop·u·lism (póp'yū-liz'm) *n.* 1. a. A political philosophy supporting the rights and power of the people in their struggle against the elite. b. The movement organized around this philosophy. 2. *Populism.* The philosophy of the Populist Party.

pop·u·list (póp'yū-list) *n.* 1. A supporter of the rights and power of the people. 2. *Populist.* A supporter of the Populist Party. — *adj.* 1. Of or characteristic of populism or its advocates. 2. *Populist.* Of or relating to the Populist Party.

Populist Party *n.* A U.S. political party in the 1890's that advocated free silver and a graduated federal income tax.

pop·u·lous (póp'yū-ləs) *adj.* Containing many people or inhabitants. [ME < Lat. *populōsus* < *populus*, the people; See *POPULUS*.] — **pop·u·lous·ly** *adv.* — **pop·u·lous·ness** *n.*

pop·up (póp'up') *adj.* Rising to form a three-dimensional structure when a page is opened. — *n.* 1. A device or an illustration that pops up. 2. *Baseball.* See *pop fly*.

por·bea·gle (pór'bē-gəl) *n.* A mackerel shark (*Lamna nasus*) of temperate Atlantic waters. [Cornish *porbugel*.]

por·ce·lain (pór'sə-lin, pór', pōrs'-lin, pōrs'-) *n.* 1. A hard white translucent ceramic made by firing a pure clay and then glazing it with fusible materials; china. 2. An object made of porcelain. [Fr. *porcelaine*, cowry shell, porcelain < OFr. < Ital. *porcellana* < fem. of *porcellano*, of a young sow (from the shell's resemblance to a pig's back) < *porcella*, young sow, dim. of *porca*, sow < Lat., fem. of *porcus*; pig; See *porco*.] — **por·ce·la·ne·ous** (-lā'nē-əs) *adj.*

porcelain enamel *n.* A glass coating fired on metal.

porcelain flower *n.* See *hoya*.

porch (pōrch, pōrch) *n.* 1. A covered platform, usu. having a separate roof, at an entrance to a building. 2. An open or enclosed gallery or room attached to the outside of a building; a veranda. 3. *Obsolete.* A portico or covered walkway. [ME *porche* < OFr. < Lat. *porticus*, portico < *porta*, gate. See *per·2*.]

por·cine (pór'sin') *adj.* Of or resembling swine or a pig. [ME < OFr. *porcin* < Lat. *porcinus* < *porcus*, pig. See *porco*.]

por·cu·pine (pór'kyū-pin') *n.* Any of various rodents of the Old World family Hystricidae or the New World family Erethizontidae, having long sharp erectile quills interspersed with coarse hair. [ME *porke despine* < OFr. *porc espin* < Lat. *porcus*, pig; see *porco*.] — **por·cu·pine** < Lat. *spina*, thorn, spine.]

porcupine fish *n.* Any of various tropical marine fishes of the family Diodontidae, having strong spines on the body.

Por·cu·pine River (pór'kyū-pin'). A river rising in NW Yukon Terr., Canada, and flowing c. 721 km (448 mi) to the Yukon R. in NE AK.

pore (pór, pór) *intr.v.* **pored**, **por·ing**, **pores**. 1. To read or study carefully and attentively: *pored over the ads*. 2. To gaze intently. 3. To meditate deeply; ponder. [ME *powren*.]

pore² (pór, pór) *n.* 1. A minute opening in tissue, as in the skin of an animal, serving as an outlet for perspiration or in a plant leaf or stem, serving as a means of absorption and transpiration. 2. A space in rock, soil, or unconsolidated sediment that is not occupied by mineral matter and allows the passage or absorption of fluids: *pores of a rock*. [ME < OFr. < LLat. *porus*, passage < Gk. *poros*. See *per·2*.]

pore fungus *n.* Any of various basidiomycetous fungi of the families Boletaceae and Polyporaceae, whose basidia line the inside of tubes that lead to exterior pores.

por·gy (pór'gē) *n.*, *pl.* *porgy* bodied marine food fishes; common species *Pagrus pagrus*.

Por·ri (pór'ē). A city of SW Fin of Helsinki; chartered 1564.

por·rif·er·an (pór-rif'ər-ən) *n.* phylum Porifera constituting phylum name: Lat. *porus*.

por·rif·er·ous (pór-rif'ər-əs) *adj.* relating to the poriferans.

por·k (pór·k, pór·k) *n.* 1. The flesh of a pig. 2. *Slang.* Government funds, are dispensed or enacted by its constituents. [ME < OFr. *porko*.]

por·k·bar·rel *n.* *Slang.* A government that yields jobs or other benefits to its patrons.

por·k·bel·ly *n.* A side of fresh pork.

por·k·er (pór'kər, pór'-) *n.* A person who sells or trades in pork.

por·k·le (pór'kē, pór'-) *n.* A crown and a flexible brim.

por·ky (pór'kē, pór'-) *n.*, *pl.* *por·kies* *adj.* **Por·kies** *adj.* **Por·kies** *adj.*

por·n (pór·n) *n.* **por·no** (pór·no) *n.* **por·no·graphic** (pór·nō·grə·fīk) *adj.* **por·no·graph·ic** (pór·nō·grə·fīk) *adj.*

por·no·log·y (pór·nō·lō·jē) *n.* The study of pornography.

por·no·log·ist (pór·nō·lō·jīst) *n.* A person who studies pornography.

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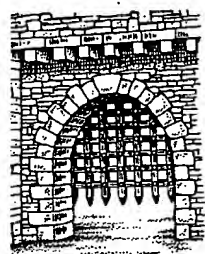
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porcupine fish
Diodon hystrixporringer
c. 1730 silver porringer by
Simeon Soumaine
(1685-1750)

portcullis

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō tōōk
ā father	ōō bōōt
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī ptt	th thin
ī ple	th this
ī pler	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ā about
ō paw	item

Stress marks:
' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dīk'shā-nēr'ē)

1. Widely liked or appreciated. Sought after for company. [Of the people at large.] 2. [Of the people at large.] 3. [Of the people in general.] 4. [Of the people in general.] 5. [Of the people in general.] 6. [Of the people in general.] 7. [Of the people in general.] 8. [Of the people in general.] 9. [Of the people in general.] 10. [Of the people in general.]

1. Widely liked or appreciated. Sought after for company. [Of the people at large.] 2. [Of the people at large.] 3. [Of the people in general.] 4. [Of the people in general.] 5. [Of the people in general.] 6. [Of the people in general.] 7. [Of the people in general.] 8. [Of the people in general.] 9. [Of the people in general.] 10. [Of the people in general.]

geometric expansion of a checked growth in human population in infant mortality and

1. A political philosophy of the people in their struggle against the ruling class. 2. A supporter of the rights and interests of the people. 3. A supporter of the rights and interests of the people. 4. A supporter of the rights and interests of the people. 5. A supporter of the rights and interests of the people. 6. A supporter of the rights and interests of the people. 7. A supporter of the rights and interests of the people. 8. A supporter of the rights and interests of the people. 9. A supporter of the rights and interests of the people. 10. A supporter of the rights and interests of the people.

vered platform, usu. having a building. 2. An open or to the outside of a building. 3. A covered walk. 4. A covered walk. 5. A covered walk. 6. A covered walk. 7. A covered walk. 8. A covered walk. 9. A covered walk. 10. A covered walk.

sembling swine or a pig. [ME < porcus, pig. See porco-] 2. Any of various rodents of the New World family Erethizontidae, characterized by long spines on the body. 3. A river rising in NW Yukon, c. 721 km (448 mi) to the

ing pores. 1. To read or over the ads. 2. To gaze ponder. [ME pouren.] 3. To skin in tissue, as in the skin for perspiration, or in a means of absorption and transfer, or unconsolidated sediment matter and allows the passage of a rock. [ME < OFr. < LLat. < per-2*] 4. A radiomycetous fungi of the taceae, whose basidia line the rior pores.

gy (pōr'gē) n., pl. porgy or -gles. 1. Any of various deep-seated marine food fishes of the family Sparidae, esp. the common species *Pagrus pagrus* of Mediterranean and Atlantic waters. 2. Any of several fishes similar to the porgy. [Alteration of Sp. and Port. *pargo*, both alteration of Lat. *phager*, kind of fish < Gk. *phagros*, sea bream.] 3. A city of SW Finland on the Gulf of Bothnia NW of Helsinki; chartered 1564. Pop. 78,933.

er-an (pōr'fēr-an) n. Any of various members of the phylum Porifera constituting the sponges. [NLat. *Porifera*, phylum name: Lat. *porus*, passage; see por-2* & Lat. *-fera*, pl. of *-fer*, *-fer*.] — por'fēr'al, por'fēr'an adj.

er-ous (pōr'fēr-əs) adj. 1. Having pores. 2. Of or relating to the poriferans. 3. Slang. Government funds, appointments, or benefits that are dispensed or enacted by politicians to gain favor with their constituents. [ME < OFr. *porc*, pig < Lat. *porcus*. See porco-2*]

barrel n. Slang. A government project or appropriation that yields jobs or other benefits to a specific locale and patronage opportunities to its political representative.

belly n. A side of fresh pork.

er (pōr'kər, pōr'f-) n. 1. A fattened young pig. 2. A man's hat having a low flat crown and a flexible brim.

ky (pōr'kē, pōr'f-) n., pl. -kies. Informal. A porcupine. 2. Slang. Also por-no (pōr'nō) Slang. — n. Pornography. — adj. Pornographic. — por'n'y adj.

og-ra-phy (pōr-nōg'rā-fē) n. 1. Sexually explicit material that sometimes equates sex with power and violence. 2. The presentation or production of this material. [Fr. *pornographie* < *pornographe*, pornographer < LGk. *pornographos*, writing about prostitutes: *pornē*, prostitute; see per-3* & *graphein*, to write; see -GRAPHY.] — por'nog'rā-pher n. — por'nog'rā-phy n.

no-graph'ic (pōr'nā-grāf'ik) adj. — por'nog'rā-phy n.

ros-i-ty (pōr-rōs'i-tē, pō-) n., pl. -ties. 1. The state or property of being porous. 2. A structure or part that is porous. 3. The ratio of the volume of all the pores in a material to the volume of the whole. [ME *porosité* < OFr. < Med.Lat. *porositas* < *porosus*, porous. See porous.]

rous (pōr'əs, pōr'f-) adj. 1. Full of or having pores. 2. Admitting the passage of gas or liquid through pores or interstices. 3. Easily crossed or penetrated. [ME < OFr. *poroux*, porous < Med.Lat. *porosus* < Lat. *porus*, passage. See por-2*] — por'rous-ly adv. — por'rous-ness n.

phyr-i-a (pōr-fīr'ē-ə) n. Any of several disorders of porphyrin metabolism, usu. hereditary, characterized by the presence of large amounts of porphyrins in the blood and urine. [NLat. < *porphyrin* (n) < -IA-1*] — por'phyr'ic adj.

phyr'in (pōr'fīr'in) n. Any of various nitrogen-containing organic compounds, derived from pyrrole and occurring in protoplasm. [Gk. *porphura*, purple; see purple & -IN-] — por'phyr'ic adj.

phyr'ic (pōr'fīr'ik) also por'phyr'ic'ic (-i-kal) adj. 1. Containing relatively large isolated crystals in a mass of fine texture. 2. Of or containing porphyry.

phyr'oid (pōr'fīr'oid') n. Metamorphic rock having porphyritic texture.

phyr'op-sin (pōr'fīr'ōp'sin) n. A purple pigment similar to rhodopsin, found in the rods of the retinas of freshwater fishes and certain frogs. [Gk. *porphura*, purple & *opsin*.]

phyr'ry (pōr'fīr'ē) n., pl. -ries. Igneous rock having porphyritic texture. [ME *porphiri*, *porfurie* < OFr. *porfire* < Ital. *porfiro* < Med.Lat. *porphyrium* < Lat. *porphyritēs* < Gk. *porphyrītēs* < *porphura*, purple (< its color). See purple.]

pol-se (pōr'pas) n., pl. porpoise or -poises. 1. Any of several gregarious toothed whales of the genus *Phocoena* and related genera of oceanic waters, having a blunt snout and a triangular dorsal fin. 2. Any of several related mammals, such as the dolphin. [ME *porpeis* < OFr. (prob. transl. of a Gmc. compound meaning sea pig) < *porc*, pig < Lat. *porcus*; see porco-2*] & *peis*, fish (< Lat. *piscis*).]

rect (pōr'fīr'ē, pō-) adj. Zool. Stretched out for or forth; extended, esp. forward: *porrect mandibles*. [Lat. *porrēctus*, part. of *porrigere*, to stretch out: *por-*, forward, out; see per-1* & *regere*, to direct, rule; see direct.]

ridge (pōr'fīr'ē, pōr'f-) n. A soft food made by boiling oatmeal or another meal in water or milk. [Alteration of *porridge* (influenced by obsolete *porray*, vegetable soup, ult. < Lat. *porrum*).] — por'ridg-y adj.

rin-ger (pōr'fīr'ē, pōr'f-) n. A shallow cup or bowl with a handle. [ME, alteration of *potinger*, *potager* < OFr. *potager* < *potage*, soup. See *POTAGE*.]

1. (pōr't, pōrt) n. 1. A. A place on a waterway with facilities for loading and unloading ships. B. A city or town on a waterway with such facilities. C. The waterfront district of a city. 2. A place along a coast that gives ships and boats protection; a harbor. 3. A port of entry. [ME < OE < Lat. *portus*. See per-2*]

2. (pōrt, pōrt) Naut. — n. The left-hand side of a ship or aircraft facing forward. — adj. Of, relating to, or on the port

side. — tr. & intr.v. port-ed, port-ing, ports. To turn (a craft) or make a shift to the port side. [Prob. < port side < port-1*]

3. (pōrt, pōrt) n. 1. Naut. A. A porthole. B. Archaic. A cover for a porthole. 2. An opening, as in a cylinder or valve face, for the passage of steam or fluid. 3. A hole in an armored vehicle or a fortified structure for viewing or for firing weapons. 4. Comp. Sci. A. An entrance to or exit for a data network. B. A connection point for a peripheral device. S. Scots. A gateway or portal, as to a town. [ME, gate, porthole < OFr. *porte*, gate < Lat. *porta*. See per-2*]

4. also Port (pōrt, pōrt) n. A rich sweet fortified wine. [Afr. *Orosto*.]

5. (pōrt, pōrt) tr.v. port-ed, port-ing, ports. To carry (a weapon) diagonally across the body, with the muzzle or blade near the left shoulder. — n. 1. The position of a weapon when ported. 2. The manner in which one carries oneself; bearing. [Fr. *porter*, to carry < OFr. < Lat. *portāre*. See per-2*]

abbr. Portugal; Portuguese.

able (pōr'tā-bəl, pōr't-) adj. 1. Carried or moved with ease. 2. Obsolete. Bearable; endurable. — n. Something portable, such as a light typewriter. [ME < OFr. < LLat. *portabilis* < Lat. *portāre*, to carry. See per-2*] — port'a-bil'i-ty, port'a-ble-ness n. — port'a-bly adv.

age (pōr'tāj, pōr't-, pōr-tāzh') n. 1. A. The act or an instance of carrying. B. A charge for carrying. 2. Naut. A. The carrying of boats and supplies overland between two waterways or around an obstacle to navigation. B. A track or route used for such carrying. — tr. & intr.v. -aged, -ag-ing, -ag-es. Naut. To transport or travel by portage. [ME < OFr. < *porter*, to carry < Lat. *portāre*. See per-2*]

age (pōr'tāj, pōr't-) n. 1. A city of NW IN, a suburb of Gary on Lake Michigan. Pop. 29,060. 2. A city of SW MI S of Kalamazoo. Pop. 41,042.

tal (pōr'təl, pōr't-) n. 1. A doorway, an entrance, or a gate, esp. a large and imposing one. 2. An entrance or a means of entrance. 3. The portal vein. — adj. 1. Of or relating to the portal vein or the portal system. 2. Of or relating to a point of entrance to an organ, esp. the transverse fissure of the liver, through which the blood vessels enter. [ME < OFr. < Med.Lat. *portāle*, city gate < neut. of *portālis*, of a gate < Lat. *porta*, gate. See per-2*] N., sense 3 and adj. < NLat. *porta* (*hepatitis*), transverse fissure (of the liver) < Lat., gate.]

Al-ber-ni (āl-bēr'nē) n. A city of SW British Columbia, Canada, on SE-central Vancouver I. Pop. 19,892.

system n. A system of blood vessels that begins and ends in capillaries.

tal-to-por-tal (pōr'tāl-tō-pōr'təl, pōr'tāl-tō-pōr'təl) adj. Of or based on the time a worker spends on the employer's property, calculated from arrival to departure.

tal vein n. A vein that conducts blood from the digestive organs, spleen, pancreas, and gallbladder to the liver.

ta-men-to (pōr'tā-mēn'tō, pōr't-) n., pl. -ti (-tē) or -tos. Mus. A smooth uninterrupted glide in passing from one tone to another, esp. with the voice or a bowed stringed instrument. [Ital. < *portare*, to carry < Lat. *portāre*. See per-2*]

An-gel-es (ān'jāl'is) n. A city of NW WA S of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Pop. 17,710.

Ar-thur (ār'thər) n. A city of extreme SE TX on Sabine Lake near the LA border. Pop. 58,724.

ta-tive (pōr'tā-tiv, pōr't-) adj. 1. Portable. 2. Capable of or used in carrying. [ME *portatif* < OFr. < Lat. *portāre*, to carry. See per-2*]

au-Prince (pōrt'ō-prīns', pōrt-, pōr'tō-prāns') n. The cap. of Haiti, in the SW part on an arm of the Caribbean; founded by French sugar planters in 1749. Pop. 684,284.

Ches-ter (chēs'tər) n. A village of SE NY on Long Island Sound near the CT border. Pop. 24,728.

Col-borne (kōl'bōrn') n. A city of SE Ontario, Canada, on Lake Erie W of Buffalo NY. Pop. 19,225.

Co-quit-lam (kō-kwīt'lām) n. A city of SW British Columbia, Canada, on the Fraser R. E of Vancouver. Pop. 27,535.

cul-lis (pōrt-kūl'is, pōrt-) n. A grating of iron or wooden bars or slats, suspended in the gateway of a fortified place and lowered to block passage. [ME *port-colice* < OFr. *porte co-leice*, sliding gate: *porte*, gate (< Lat. *porta*; see per-2*) & *co-leice*, fem. of *coleis*, sliding (< VLat. **colaticius* < Lat. *colātus*, p.part. of *colāre*, to filter, strain < *cōlum*, sieve).]

du Sa-lut (pōrt' dā sā-lūt', pōrt', pōr' dū sā-lūt') n. Var. of Port Salut.

Porte (pōrt, pōrt) n. The government of the Ottoman Empire. [Fr., short for *la Sublime Porte*, the High Gate < OFr. *porte*, gate. See *PORT*.]

co-chère or porte-co-chère (pōrt'kō-shār', pōrt') n. 1. A carriage entrance leading through a building or wall into an enclosed courtyard. 2. An enclosure over a driveway at the entrance of a building to provide shelter. [Fr. *porte cochère*: *porte*, door & *cochère*, for coaches.]

E-liz-a-beth (-līz'ə-bəth) n. A city of SE South Africa on an inlet of the Indian Ocean. Pop. 281,600.

tend (pōr-tēnd', pōr-) tr.v. -tend-ed, -tend-ing, -tends.